# Document made available under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

International application number: PCT/GB04/050036

International filing date: 09 December 2004 (09.12.2004)

Document type: Certified copy of priority document

Document details: Country/Office: GB

Number: 0409717.6

Filing date: 30 April 2004 (30.04.2004)

Date of receipt at the International Bureau: 03 February 2005 (03.02.2005)

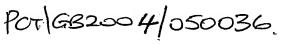
Remark: Priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in

compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b)











The Patent Office Concept House Cardiff Road Newport South Wales NP10 8QQ

I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

In accordance with the rules, the words "public limited company" may be replaced by p.l.c., plc, P.L.C. or PLC.

Re-registration under the Companies Act does not constitute a new legal entity but merely subjects the company to certain additional company law rules.

Signed

Dated

26 January 2005

	•

## Patents Form 1/77

Patents Act 1977 (Rule 16)



The Patent Office

Cardiff Road Newport South Wales NP9 1RH

Request for grant of a patent ONDON

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

1. Your reference

DB/3PP-03536/BEP

2. Palent application number (The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0409717.6

3 0 APR 2004

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

3Point Blue Limited 5 Century Place Lamberts Road Tunbridge Wells Kent TN2 3EH

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

Kent TN2 3EH 8860 / 800 /

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

England and Wales

4. Title of the invention

**BLISTER PACK** 

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

BROOKES BATCHELLOR LLP

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

102-108 CLERKENWELL ROAD LONDON EC1M 5SA

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

08142291001

8839276001

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number (if you know it)

Date of filing (day / month / year)

GB

0328614.3

10/12/03

 If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing (day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer Yes' II:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
- c) any named applicant is a corporate body. See note (d))

YES

Patents Form 1/77

# Patents Form 1/77

12	2. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom	DAVID BAILEY 01892 51	0600
11		I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this  Signature Date  Date  29 April 2	
	Any other documents (please specify)		application
	Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)		
	Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)	<del>-</del>	
	Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)	<u> </u>	
	Translations of priority documents		
10.	. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.  Priority documents	<sub>2</sub>	•
_		1.11 0	
	Drawing (s)	1.416	
	- Abstract		
	Continuation sheets of this form  Description	<b>5</b>	
9.	Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document		, -
	,	•	5

After an application for a patent has been filed, the Comptroller of the Patent Office will consider whether publication or communication of the invention should be prohibited or restricted under Section 22 of the Patents Act 1977. You will be informed if it is necessary to prohibit or restrict your invention in this way. Furthermore, if you live in the United Kingdom, Section 23 of the Patents Act 1977 stops you from applying for a patent abroad without first getting written permission from the Patent Office unless an application has been filed at least 6 weeks beforehand in the United Kingdom for a patent for the same invention and either no direction prohibiting publication or communication has been given, or any such direction has been revoked.

- a) If you need help to fill in this form or you have any questions, please contact the Patent Office on 0645 500505.
- b) Write your answers in capital letters using black ink or you may type them.
- If there is not enough space for all the relevant details on any part of this form, please continue on a separate sheet of paper and write "see continuation sheet" in the relevant part(s). Any continuation sheet should be attached to this form.
- d) If you have answered 'Yes' Patents Form 7/77 will need to be filed.
- Once you have filled in the form you must remember to sign and date it.
- For details of the fee and ways to pay please contact the Patent Office.

## **BLISTER PACK**

The present invention relates to a blister pack. In particular, it relates to an improvement in blister packs which makes it more difficult for a child to release a medicament from the blister pack without making it unduly difficult for the elderly or infirm to remove the medicament.

Conventional blister cards or packs typically include a plastics sheet material moulded to provide a plurality of recesses into each of which recesses is placed a medicament, typically in tablet or capsule form. The medicaments are held in place by means of a foil retaining sheet. When the patient wishes to use the medicament, they push the tablet or capsule through the foil retaining sheet. For ease of release, the foil retaining sheet is usually rather thin and easily ruptured. This raises issues of child safety, as it becomes very easy for a child to tamper with the blister pack, so releasing the medication. One approach to improving the child-resistance of a blister pack is to increase the thickness of the foil in order to require greater strength in order to push the medicament through the foil retaining sheet. However, one needs to be careful to avoid producing a blister pack from which elderly or infirm might find it impossible to gain access to their medicament.

Accordingly, there is a need to provide a blister pack that provides resistance to tampering by children but allows the elderly or infirm to release their medicament without undue difficulty. WO 02/32666 describes one approach in which a first sheet material is attached to the foil of a conventional blister pack by a temporary adhesive. The first sheet covers all of the individual medicament recesses, but is itself of smaller overall dimensions than the blister pack itself. Overlaying the first sheet is a second sheet material. This is provided with a permanent adhesive and is larger than the first sheet material such that where it overlies the first sheet, it is adhered thereto by the permanent adhesive, but where it does not overlie the

5

10

15

20

25

first sheet, it adheres by the permanent adhesive to the foil retaining sheet of the blister pack. The second sheet is perforated or scored in the area around where it overlies each medicament recess. The user peels off a portion of the second sheet adjacent the location of a medicament. The perforations ensure selective removal only of that part adjacent the chosen medicament and the use of a permanent adhesive provides that a respective portion of the first sheet material is also removed. The user can then press the medicament through the foil layer as usual.

However, the arrangement of WO 02/32666 requires careful cutting and assembly of the components. The present invention seeks to provide an alternative blister pack arrangement.

In its broadest sense, in one aspect the present invention provides a medicament blister pack comprising a medicament tray having an upper surface to which is bonded a medicament retaining sheet. The medicament retaining sheet comprises a laminate comprising bonded first and second sheet materials.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides a medicament retaining sheet for a medicament blister pack, the retaining sheet comprising a laminate comprising bonded first and second sheet materials.

In a third aspect, the present invention provides the use of a laminate comprising bonded first and second sheets as a medicament retaining sheet in a blister pack.

In a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a first sheet material adapted for application to a medicament blister pack comprising a medicament tray having an upper surface to which is bonded a second sheet material.

Preferably, the first sheet material is a paper material.

5

10

15

20

Preferably, the second sheet material is a metal foil or a metalised plastics sheet.

Suitably, the second sheet material is bonded to the medicament containing sheet.

Preferably, the medicament tray comprises a moulded plastics tray having a plurality of individual medicament receiving cavities. Suitably, the tray is formed by vacuum moulding.

Suitably, the first sheet material includes lines of weakness defining medicament release zones.

Typically, the lines of weakness defining medicament release zones comprise perforations and/or slits. Suitably, the lines of weakness are formed by kisscutting.

15

10

Preferably, if the first sheet material is not provided with lines of weakness, the first sheet material is a paper material having a weight or grammage of 30-120g/m<sup>2</sup>. The grammage can be higher if lines of weakness are provided.

Suitably, the first sheet material is bonded to the second sheet material by means of an adhesive, preferably a permanent adhesive.

Advantageously, no adhesive is provided, or the adhesive is inactivated, between the first and second sheet materials in the medicament release zones.

25

The above and other aspects of the present invention will now be illustrated in further detail, by way of example only, with reference to accompanying Figure 1 which is a schematic sectional view of an embodiment of a blister pack in accordance with the present invention;

Referring to the figure, there is shown a blister pack 10 comprising a moulded plastics tray 11 including a plurality of moulded cavities or recesses 12 each containing a medicament in the form of a capsule or tablet 13. The tablets are held in place by means of a medicament retaining sheet 14. Retaining sheet 14 is adhered to tray 11 by means of an adhesive 15.

5

10

15

20

25

Medicament retaining sheet 14 is a laminate comprising bonded first 20 and second 21 sheet materials. Suitably, the first sheet material 20 is a paper material. Suitably, the second sheet material 21 is a sheet material of the type conventionally used in the production of blister packs. For example, the second sheet material 21 may be a thin metallic foil or a metalised plastics sheet material.

The medicament retaining sheet 14 is adhered to the tray 11 by adhesive 15 contacting second sheet material 21. The adhesive 15 may be applied to the retaining sheet 14 or directly to the tray 11, for example by roller-coating.

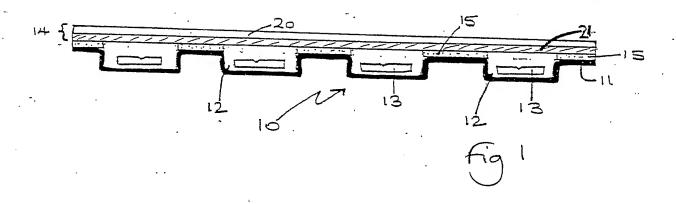
The medicament retaining sheet 14 may be applied to the tray 11 during the manufacturing process. Alternatively, the first sheet material may be applied as a label to a pre-formed blister pack, for example, by an end user. The label may include an adhesive surface for application to the foil of the blister pack. This forms another aspect of the present invention.

Figure 2 exemplifies a preferred formation of lines of weakness defining medicament release zones, of particular advantage in the embodiment described above, where there is an absence of adhesive in said zones. In this preferred embodiment, medicament release zones 22 are defined by lines of weakness comprising a cut or slit 23 at one end of each zone 22 with perforations 24 for completing the lines of weakness. With such an arrangement, it is easy for a user to rupture the medicament retaining sheet 14 at the end having slit 23 by pushing

the tablet 13 at that end. The remainder of the first sheet material of the medicament release zone may then be peeled back.



.



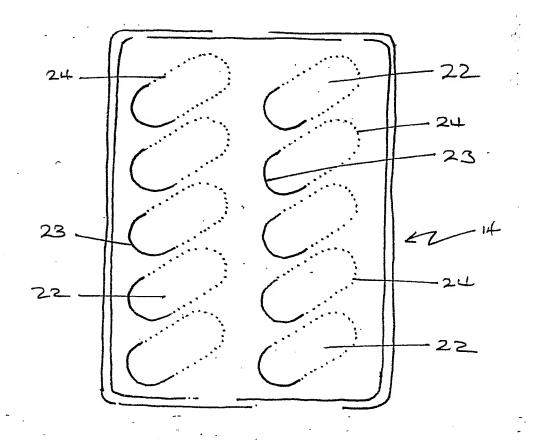
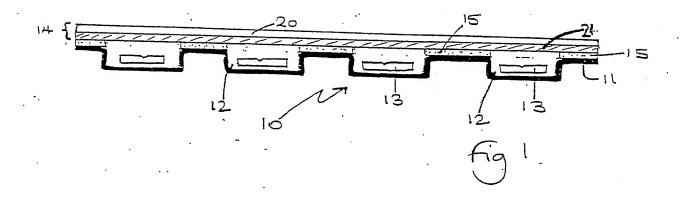


Fig 2



1.2



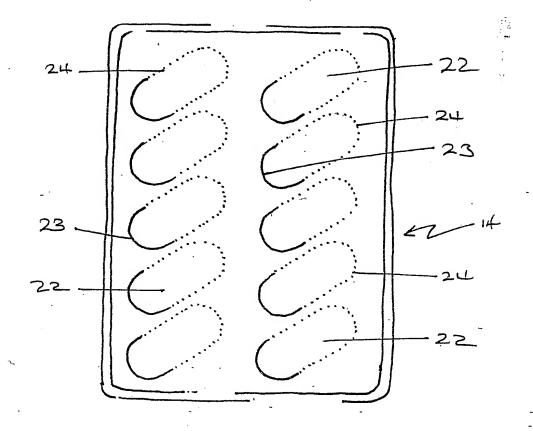


Fig 2

¥.

.